

DESCRIPTIONS OF ANTHRIBIDAE, MOSTLY FROM FIJI.

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(With 1 text-figure.)

1. *Tribotropis limodes* sp. nov.

♂. Very near to *T. conicollis* Jekel 1855; more robust, the green colour more or less replaced by olive. Median carina of frons and rostrum rather more prominent; between dorso-lateral carina and raised margin of antennal groove a shallow channel continued backwards to near basal third. Antenna short, not reaching to middle of elytra, segment II one-third shorter than III, this one-tenth longer than IV, IV = V, VI and VII a little longer than V, VIII and tip of VII white, VIII a trifle shorter than VI, IX = VII, X very little longer than II, XI nearly twice X, longer than III, in ♂ of *T. conicollis* VIII longer than IX.

Median swelling of pronotum less high than in *T. conicollis*, being a little lower than the lateral swellings, not higher. Elytra as in *T. conicollis*.

Intercostal process of mesosternum apically slightly narrower. Abdominal segments distinctly flattened-impressed in middle, the last external segment bearing a semicircular flattened central area; apical margin of this segment without distinct indication of lateral angles. Tarsi broader and shorter, foretarsal segment I 17 : 7.5, II 9 : 10 (length measured to middle of apical margin, breadth across the same point), in *T. conicollis* I 24 : 6, II 10 : 7.5; hindtarsus in *T. limodes* I 17 : 6.5, II 9 : 7; in *T. conicollis* I 24 : 6, II 12 : 6.5.

Length (head excl.) 15 mm., breadth 5 mm.

Upper Amazon, 1 ♂ received from Messrs. Staudinger & Bang-Haas.

2. *Tribotropis apollinaris* sp. nov.

♀. In colouring halfway between *T. compressicornis* Jord. 1895 and *T. conicollis*, nearest to the latter, but the pronotal carina continued forward to middle of side. Rostrum broadly and deeply depressed in middle from base to apex, with the median carina higher than in the preceding new species, especially on frons, where the carina bears a shallow longitudinal groove; margin of antennal groove cariniform, high, the channel between it and dorso-lateral carina of rostrum long, extending farther apicad than the antennal groove and fading away on the widened apex of rostrum. Antenna compressed (III to VII), segment VIII woolly, white, extreme base of IX also white, III the longest. Measurements : II 8, III 23, IV 18, V 17, VI 17, VII 18, VIII 21, IX 14, X 9, XI 21.

Prothorax less regularly conical than in *T. conicollis* and less convex, apex two-thirds as broad as middle, which is the broadest point, disc with the usual two impressions, median swelling a little higher than sides, from near apical margin to carina a thin median raised line; dorsal carina nearly straight in middle, with a narrow median interruption, gradually flexed forward at side to meral suture and then continued a short distance by a slight swelling.

Elytra flattened at suture, interspace IV convex, but not sharply cariniform, interspaces I, VII, and IX tessellated with brown, II and IV with fewer but

larger brown spots ; subapical swelling almost evenly convex, not tuberculiform. Pygidium flat, with the apex rounded-truncate.

Transverse grooves of pro- and metasterna deep ; intercoxal process of mesosternum flat ; metasternum swollen, more strongly convex than in *T. conicollis*. Tarsi long, measurements : hindtibia 70, hindtarsal I 29, II 11, IV 20.

Colombia : Bogotá, received from Hermaño Apolinar-Maria, in whose honour the species is named ; type at Tring, paratype in the collection of the donor.

3. *Mecocerus dolosus* Jord. 1914.

In the specimens of a series from the Ogové R., Gaboon, the upperside of segment II of the tarsi is black, the grey pubescens conspicuous in type and paratype being absent or barely indicated. The division of the African *Mecoceri* with median channel on frons into two groups according to the colouring of the pubescence of the upperside of tarsal segment II can evidently not be relied on. A grouping according to the width of the frontal channel ($\delta\text{♀}$) and the size of the velvety metasternal groove (δ) is more natural.

4. *Rhinotropis evansi* sp. nov.

The Anthribid described by me as *Notiana buxtoni* in 1928 from Samoa is near to or the same as *Rhinotropis cristiferus* Fairm. 1881 from Fiji. I was misled by Fairmaire placing the species near *Phloeops* Lacord. 1866 (= *Phlaeops*, Fairm., *Ann. Soc. Ent. France*, 1881, p. 467). The genus is nearest to *Sintora* Schönh. 1839. The name *cristiferus* does not seem to have been amended by anybody, and we may look upon it, leniently, as meaning figuratively a "wild coxcomb." Dr. Evans has discovered a second species in Fiji which I have much pleasure in dedicating to him. *Notiana* Jord. 1928 is a synonym of *Rhinotropis* Fairm. 1881.

It resembles *Phloeops platypennis* Montr. 1857 even more than does *Rh. cristiferus*. Underside of rostrum with median carina, and antennal scrobe ovate. On upperside of rostrum a strong carina each side beginning at upper margin of eye and disappearing above antennal groove ; between the two carinae the surface deeply depressed, the depression divided into two broad channels running along the carinae, curving sideways and not quite reaching apical margin ; the apical area between the two channels triangular, the apex of the triangle bearing a low interrupted carina which extends backwards to near base of rostrum and reappears on frons, where it is double ; apical margin with median sinus ; on occiput a very shallow depression each side, the two meeting on frons ; pubescence of head and rostrum clayish hazel mixed with grey, occiput blackish, the two shallow depressions variegated with grey ; from antennal groove backwards three short lateral carinae, the uppermost visible from above. Antenna entirely pale rufous, similar to that of *Rh. cristiferus* (cf. description of *N. buxtoni* Jord. 1928), segment II shorter than III (Fairmaire says II nearly as long as III).

Pronotum shorter and broader than in *Rh. cristiferus*, sides more strongly rounded posteriorly, one-third broader than long, obscurely clayish hazel, mixed with grey, centre blackish for the greater part, at each side of middle a fairly deep impression which does not extend to apical margin, the two impressions united posteriorly ; dorsal carina broadly concave, close to base in middle,

slightly convex laterally and then flexed forward in a round arc, lateral carina more curved than in *Rh. cristiferus*. Scutellum greyish white, a little broader than long, rounded.

Elytra strongly flattened together, punctate-striate, basal margin slightly incurved from shoulder to shoulder, subbasal callosity raised as a large tubercle bounded posteriorly by the antemedian depression, which is laterally continued around the tubercle to basal margin, before apical declivity a second tubercle, and in VII another, small, slightly in advance of the large subapical one; pubescence a mixture of black and dark hazel, with very little grey, depressed area somewhat paler than sides, particularly behind subbasal tubercle, sutural interspace tessellated with black, as are more or less feebly also the alternate interstices, apex hazel shaded with grey except a dark transverse line. Pygidium dark hazel mixed with grey, as long as broad, with round apex.

Underside dark hazel and black, a lateral stripe on prosternite, the mesepimerum and a lateral stripe on abdomen cream colour; median area of thorax and abdomen more or less covered with creamy pubescence; anal sternum truncate, in middle somewhat longer than IV, the lateral angles somewhat projecting; intercoxal process of mesosternum broader than in *Rh. cristiferus*, as broad as coxa, apically rounded (Fairmaire calls the process subquadrate). Femora variegated with grey, tibiae barred with grey and brown on upperside, apical two-fifths black, as are base and apex of tarsal segment I.

Length 7 mm., breadth 2.3 mm.

Fiji: Taveuni, Oilai, x. 24 (Dr. H. S. Evans), 3 ♂♂.

In Fairmaire's description of *Rh. cristiferus* there is an evident slip on p. 468, line 3 from above: "*impressionis latioribus obtuse elevatis*" has no sense; it should read "*lateribus*." The 2 or 3 tubercles at the apex of the elytra said to be present in between the compressed elevations in *R. cristiferus* are absent from *buxtoni* and *evansi*.

Dinosaphis gen. nov.

♀. Closely related to *Rhinotropis* Fairm. 1881; as in that genus the labium entire, the dorsal carina of pronotum medianly close to base and with the lateral angle broadly rounded, and the elytra tuberculate. But the rostrum broader than long, flattened, without distinct carinae above and below, little narrower at base than at apex. Antennal groove foveiform.—Genotype: sp. nov. here described.

4. *Dinosaphis vitiana* sp. nov.

♀. A small species. Black, partly rufescent, pubescence black, hazel, and grey, the only conspicuous markings being two white spots close together in interspace III of elytrum.

Rostrum one-third broader than long, very little dilated at apex, flattened-depressed, middle of apical area slightly convex, in basal depression a vestigial carina, the whole surface rugate-reticulate, as is the head; in front of eye the ridges indicate a dorsal and lateral carina; apical margin with shallow median sinus; no median carina on underside.

Frons five-eighths the width of apex of rostrum. Eye elliptical; interspace between eye and antennal groove as broad as segment II of antenna is long, being very much narrower than in *Rhinotropis*. Antenna rufous, segments IX

and X brown, XI pale, length of III to XI : 12, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 12, 6, 8, XI a little broader than long.

Pronotum one-half broader than long, with central tubercle, at the side of which a slight depression, sideways of this a slight swelling; a very thin buff median line enlarged into a short streak at frontal side of tubercle, pubescence in submedian depression grey, at posterior side of dorso-lateral swelling a grey dot, at anterior margin behind eye a larger grey spot, basal and apical areas more or less buff; dorsal carina shallowly concave, practically basal, somewhat convex towards side, lateral angle rounded, lateral carina oblique, undulate, the side of pronotum rounded-dilated behind middle and between this point and basal angle incurved, the lateral carina reaching to middle and continued to near apex by a longitudinal swelling; apex rather abruptly constricted.

Elytra black, almost rectangular, one-third longer than broad, truncate at base, rounded-subtruncate at apex (in dorsal aspect), rather coarsely punctate-striate, interstices somewhat convex, subbasal swelling raised as a large tubercle, which is longer than broad and crowned with brownish black hair, in interstice III a small postmedian tubercle; pubescence dark grey, suture and alternate interstices dotted with black, in front of postmedian tubercle two white spots one behind the other, shoulder angle and a transverse apical marginal band hazel. Pygidium broader than long, rounded, hazel.

Underside sparsely pubescent grey; sides of thorax punctate. Tibiae with a narrow grey subbasal ring and a much broader median one, apex also grey, the derm of these rings rufescent; tarsi black, segment I rufescent and grey in middle, IV more rufescent than black, I somewhat shorter than II to IV together.

Length 3.8 mm, width 2.1 mm.

Fiji: Tavuni, Waiyevo, iii. 24 (Dr. H. S. Evans), 1 ♀.

Proscopus Jord. 1924.

This genus was based on a single species from Fiji, *P. veitchi* Jord. 1924. I have now seen several other species which differ from *P. veitchi* in the size of the eye and the structure of the rostrum. Instead of erecting for these species another genus, which on receipt of further material might have to be sunk, it is advisable to widen the diagnosis of *Proscopus* so as to embrace all the species of this group with the proboscis short, vertical, and the lateral carina of pronotum reaching to or to near apex.

5. **Proscopus rudicollis** sp. nov.

♀. A distinctive feature of this species is the surface sculpture of the pronotum, the whole surface being densely covered with large deep pits the edges of which are raised and form a net.

Pale rufescent buff. Rostrum rugate-reticulate, two-fifths broader at apex than long, one-fifth narrower in middle than at apex, median apical area convex, bearing a rather irregular carina which extends to base, apical edge centrally forming an obtuse angle, base of rostrum transversely depressed, the lateral carina, which is so sharply marked in *P. veitchi*, is here vestigial. Frons a little narrower between eyes than half the rostrum at its narrowest point, reticulate-foveate, a swelling extending from tubercle of antennal groove to behind basal depression of rostrum. Eye different from that of *P. veitchi*, its lower lobe

narrower than upper lobe, which extends well above tubercle of antennal groove and a short distance forward, the eye being about semicircular. Segment I of antenna thin at base, widest beyond middle and slightly narrowing to apex, II claviform, length of segments I 16, II 10, III 23, IV 25, V 25, VI 20, VII 21, VIII 19, IX 16, X 13, XI 16, the last very pale.

Pronotum one-fourth broader than long, strongly rounded at sides, coarsely reticulate-foveate, the margins of the pits raised into granules, before centre of disc an indication of a transverse depression; lateral carina not quite reaching apical margin, situated in a blackish longitudinal smear. Scutellum transverse.

Elytra nearly three-fourths longer than broad, dorsally somewhat flattened, subbasal swelling vestigial, behind it a slight transverse depression; pubescence scattered as on pronotum, greyish white, not concealing the derm; strongly punctate-striate, interstices convex, subcarinate, III and V posteriorly united and continued as a single ridge; lateral margin from below shoulder to middle blackish, this colour occupying in middle the margin and interstices IX and X. Pygidium broader than long, rounded, somewhat convex, with large punctures at base, rest smooth.

Underside with large punctures. Segments II and III of tarsi dilated, being especially broad in foretarsus.

Length 3.7 mm., width 1.5 mm.

Fiji: Suva, iv. 1924 (Dr. H. S. Evans), 1 ♀.

6. *Proscopus gentilis* sp. nov.

♀. Like *P. rudicollis*, but rostrum broader, not appreciably narrowed in middle, with a distinct dorso-lateral carina, the lateral surface below this carina broader and more impressed, and the median sinus of apical margin rounded. Eyes rounded, space between them at narrowest point two-thirds as wide as middle of rostrum, lower lobe much broader than upper, which does not extend above tubercle of antennal groove. Segment I of antenna rather more suddenly widened beyond middle and more distinctly narrowed to apex, II less claviform than in *P. rudicollis*; length of segments: I 17, II 11, III 25, IV and V 26, VII 21, VIII 17, IX 15, X 10, XI 13, the last slightly paler than X.

Pronotum less coarsely sculptured, the pits about as numerous, but their margins not raised, not granulate; side without black smear, which is also absent from side of elytrum. Interspaces of elytrum less cariniform. Basal median groove of pygidium continued a short distance down.

Length 3.8 mm., width 1.7 mm.

Fiji: Rewa, Naduruloulou, i. 1924, at light (Dr. H. S. Evans), 1 ♀.

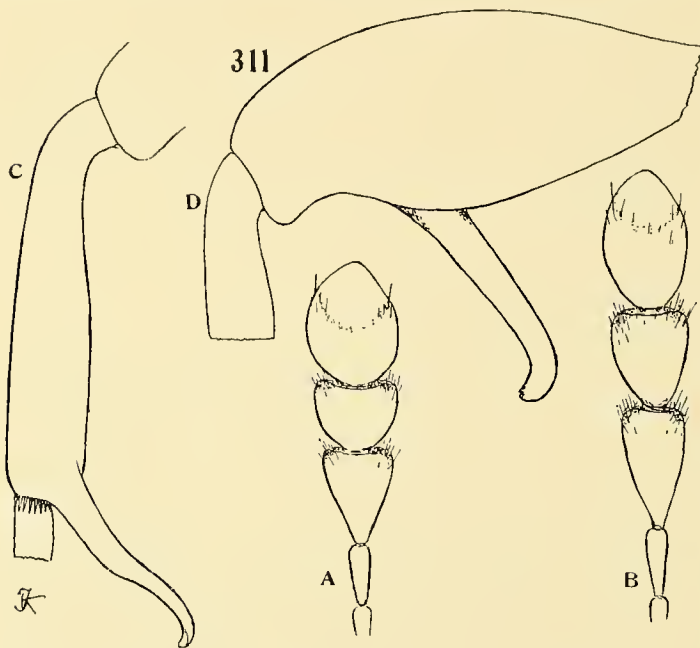
Plesiobasis gen. nov.

♂♀. Near *Basitropis* Jekel 1855, but the lateral carina of pronotum extending only to or to near middle. Rostrum short, slightly narrowed to base. Club of antenna consisting in both sexes of three segments, IX triangular, very little longer than broad, X shorter than IX, XI somewhat broader than IX, ovate or nearly circular. Labium entire, apart from a small shallow median sinus. Antecoxal portion of prosternite somewhat shorter than the coxa is broad.—
Genotype: *P. monera* sp. nov.

The specimens resemble in appearance exceptionally small individuals of

Basitropis and are so similar to each other in facies that they might be taken for specimens of one variable species. According to peculiar secondary ♂-characters, however, they fall into three groups, each group consisting of one or two (possibly more) species. In one category of ♂ the hindleg is simple, in a second it bears at the end of the tibia a process, and in the third the process is found on the hindfemur. Such distinctions of species which otherwise agree very closely are of great interest. The shifting of a secondary ♂-character from one part of the insect to another part is known in several genera of Anthribidae, for instance in *Phloeotragus* such an organ occurs in some species on the metasternum, in others on the hindcoxa.

In all species of *Plesiobasis* before me the rostrum is almost exactly twice as broad as long, conspicuously rugulose, the ridges more or less longitudinal at



sides, no carina, but one or two of the irregular ridges in middle of base more prominent (as also on frons); apical margin with shallow median sinus. Frons from one-half to less than one-third as broad as rostrum, rugulose. Eye elliptical, with very small sinus towards antennal groove; interspace between eye and this groove very narrow; the groove triangular, ventral, not visible from above. Antennal segment I (in ventral aspect) longer and

thinner than II, this shorter and much thicker than III, IV nearly like III, III to VIII together about one-half longer than foretibia. Pronotum very finely coriaceous, almost smooth, with traces of puncturation laterally at some distance from lateral and dorsal carinae; lateral angle of carina about 90°. Elytra subcylindrical, strongly punctate-striate, interstices slightly convex, more strongly at sides than dorsally; the stripes quite distinct on apical declivity. Pygidium smooth, evenly rounded.

Underside smooth, i.e. very minutely coriaceous; on prosternite some large shallow punctures laterally in front of meral suture and close to hindmargin in lateral basal depression, others in the grooves behind meso- and metacoxae, on metepisternum and on side of metasternum. Intercostal process of mesosternite truncate, broader than long. Abdomen medianly short in ♂, (external) last segment not wider at sides than in middle and here as narrow as the preceding one, the pygidium therefore inclining frontad; in ♀ the last segment medianly broader than the preceding one. Midtibia of ♂ with apical tooth on inner side.

Metasternum and abdomen flattened in ♂ medianly and here covered with a silky pubescence.

Derm for the greater part testaceous, more or less pale, with blackish brown areas on upperside. Markings evidently individually variable. All specimens about twice as long as broad.

Four species are here described, based on differences in the males. I am not certain in every case which females belong to these males and therefore do not mention them. The receipt of further material must be awaited to settle this doubtful point.

7. *Plesiobasis monera* sp. nov. (text-fig. 311, A).

♂♀. Hindleg simple. Upperside whitish grey; on pronotum four well-defined elongate brown patches, which reach neither apical margin nor carina, all narrowed at both ends, the two dorsal ones rounded-dilated in middle and here merged together, usually each connected with apical margin by a diffuse brown line, lateral patch with or without grey spot near its middle. On elytra a square brown patch on suture before middle, its anterior angles connected with an irregular brown ring on subbasal swelling, on apical declivity an irregular transverse brown band, which is connected in type with sutural patch by a brown sutural line. Middle of femora, extreme tips of tibiae and tarsal segments II to IV brown.

Frons of ♂ less than one-third as broad as rostrum (6 or 7 : 22 or 23), rather coarsely rugulate. In both sexes IX of antenna only a trifle longer than broad, X broader than long. Lateral area of pronotum with the vestigial puncturation fairly distinct.

Length 2.2 to 2.4 mm., width 1.1 to 1.2 mm.

Fiji: Taveuni, Waiyevo, ii, iv, and x.1924 (Dr. H. S. Evans), 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀.

8. *Plesiobasis phelos* sp. nov. (text-fig. 311, B).

♂. Hindleg simple. Upperside grey; the brown patches of pronotum extending to base, the two middle ones continued to apex, their anterior portions narrower than posterior, the antemedian connection between them incomplete, rudimentary, these two stripes enclosing between them two grey patches one behind the other, the anterior one elliptical, the posterior one nearly straight at sides, pointed in front and truncate behind; lateral brown patch a laterally opening ring with a forward projection and a connection with the brown submedian stripe, the grey lateral area being divided into four patches. On elytra an elliptical spot on subbasal swelling, the shoulder angle, a broad transverse antemedian band from margin to a little beyond punctate line II and extending along margin to shoulder brown, an inconspicuous line on suture before middle pale brown, apical area marmorated with very pale rufescent irregular lines (probably dark brown in more mature specimens), two of these lines longitudinal on each elytrum and joining the transverse band. Underside and legs very pale.

Frons one-third as wide as rostrum. Club of antenna longer than in the other species before me, IX, X and XI longer than broad. Lateral carina of pronotum curved, its dorsal side being convex and the angle of the carina therefore a little

smaller than in other species, the lateral carina anteriorly pale and not well developed, not reaching to meral suture.

Length 2.2 mm., width 1.1 mm.

Fiji : Natova, vii. 1918 (R. Veitch), 1 ♂.

9. *Plesiobasis grillina* sp. nov. (text-fig. 311, C).

♂. Hindtibia with apical process. On pronotum a large brown median area from apical margin close to carina, occupying a little less than half the surface, divided by a narrow grey median stripe which widens in middle into a transverse patch; no brown lateral patch, but a stripe curved posteriorly as a halfring bare of grey pubescence and perhaps due to abrasion. On elytra a square patch on subbasal swelling, and before apical declivity a transverse band from line VIII across suture to VIII brown, suture from this band to middle and interstice IV from band to base rufous brown, before middle a brown spot in III joined to line in IV, interstices V to VIII irregularly and indefinitely spotted with rufous brown. Legs entirely pale, only segments II to IV of tarsi slightly brownish.

Frons a very little over two-fifths the width of proboscis. Antenna as in *P. monera*, X being broader than long. Process of hindtarsus less than half the length of tibia, its apical two-thirds flattened and glossy on side towards tarsus, the underside convex, being in lateral aspect incurved from near base to near apex on side towards body, apex slightly curved towards tarsus.

Length 2.3 mm., width 1.1 mm.

Fiji : Taveuni, Waiyevo, x. 1924 (Dr. H. S. Evans), 1 ♂.

10. *Plesiobasis charax* sp. nov. (text-fig. 311, D).

♂. Hindfemur with long process projecting downwards. Pronotum with four brown stripes, the two upper ones united anteriorly and continued on to head as a triangular patch, which ends in a point on frons, lateral stripe narrow, extending from base to apex, narrowing apically, being here narrower than the grey stripe above it, whereas posteriorly it is broader than it. The two dorsal stripes continued on to elytra, where they are somewhat narrower than on pronotum; they are first straight, then slightly oblique and beyond middle curve round to outer margin, extending here forward to base, from the curved portion of this large irregular halfring a stripe of the same colour runs backwards, occupying interstices VII and VIII, and joins a transverse brown band which is placed at the beginning of the apical declivity and is narrow at the suture and lateral margin. Femora brown except base and apex, tarsal segments II to IV very faintly brown.

Frons and antenna as in *P. grillina*. The process of hindfemur emanates near apex from the inner side, lying against the abdomen; it is slightly inclined towards base of femur, and its extreme apex is curved towards the tibia, measured on side towards body the process about half the length of the tibia (in this specimen).

Length as in *P. grillina*.

Fiji : Lantoka, v. 1919 (W. Greenwood), 1 ♂.

11. *Stenorhis psomus* sp. nov.

♀. Much shorter than *St. ampedus* Jord. 1928 and lateral carina of pronotum nearly extending to middle.

Cylindrical, twice as long as broad, derm dark brown and partially pale rufous. Frons narrower than the eye is broad transversely. Antenna pale rufous, segment III shorter than II, IV to VIII almost gradually shorter, VIII twice as long as broad, a little longer than X and a little shorter than IX, IX and X triangular in outline, with the sides somewhat rounded, XI elongate-elliptical.

Pronotum very densely punctate-reticulate, a transverse median area blackish, sinuous behind, extending forward at side, behind apical margin a blackish transverse line, rest of surface pale rufous, pubescence of the rufous parts grey with a golden sheen in certain lights; angle of carina larger than 90°, not rounded off.

Elytrum punctate-striate, the punctures large, especially in stripes VI to IX, the interspace between adjacent punctures of neighbouring rows not wider than the punctures, row III containing 12 punctures, rows II to VIII obsolete on apical declivity; derm of elytrum rufous, with some darker clouds, pubescence of base grey, extending along suture and as a line from above shoulder obliquely to suture, which the line reaches before middle, in front of apical declivity an indication of a transverse grey band. Pygidium rounded, broader than long, with sparse grey pubescence. Legs pale rufous, middle of femora darker.

Length 1.8 mm., width 0.9 mm.

Fiji: Taveuni, Waiyevo, x. 1924 (Dr. H. S. Evans), 1 ♀.

12. *Melanopsacus stilbus* sp. nov.

♀. Pitchy brown, elliptical, glossy, with sparse grey pubescence. Antennal segments I and II, mouth-parts and legs pale rufescent buff. Pronotum with minute dispersed punctures; lateral carina straight, angle with dorsal carina 90°, not produced laterad. Elytra not striated apart from sutural stripe, rows of punctures distinct in basal half, obsolescent in apical half. Pygidium broader than long, rounded, minutely and dispersedly punctate. Prosternite with large punctures, in lateral depression posterior to meral suture four transverse rows of punctures, along lower side of lateral carina a space bare of punctures. Abdomen slightly coriaceous, without large punctures.

Length 1.1 mm., width 0.6 mm.

Fiji: Taveuni, Waiyevo, x. 1924 (Dr. H. S. Evans), 1 ♀.

13. *Doticus sentus* sp. nov.

♂♀. Similar to the Australian *D. palmaris* Pasc. 1862; coloration of head and pronotum different, subbasal tubercle of elytrum higher, proportional length of foretarsal segments of ♂ different, etc.

On head three buff (♂) or white (♀) lines, median one straight, the others oblique, the three uniting anteriorly close to base of rostrum; from this point a broadish diffuse band of the same colour runs laterad and slightly forward, enclosing antennal groove; posteriorly the lines extend near to middle of pronotum, terminating rather abruptly; usually the lines sharply defined, rarely somewhat diffuse. Eye bordered with buff (♂) or white (♀) above. Apical margin of rostrum slightly curved forward in middle, not incurved. Antenna

pale testaceous, club slightly darker, segment II a little longer than in *D. palmaris*, proportional length of segments III to XI in largest ♂ 15, 14, 13, 11, 11, 9, 10, 11, 11, in largest ♀ 14, 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 10, 10.5, 12.

Pronotum convex each side of middle, centrally more flattened than in *D. palmaris*, basal area more depressed, medianly less convex; lateral carina less incurved, usually straight or rounded in dorsal aspect.

Shoulder of elytrum elevate as in *D. palmaris*, but more evenly convex, less compressed; subbasal tubercle posteriorly higher and here more abrupt; in ♂ a black halfring across middle of suture, open in front, the horns not reaching the tubercles, the halfring bordered with buff laterally and posteriorly and placed in a buff patch, which extends to base, but is usually much obscured anteriorly, the tubercles more or less within the ellipse and usually some black spots in between them; in ♀ these markings absent, the elytra being blackish, the anterior half of sutural area darker. Legs testaceous; tibiae with four brown spots, the first of them basal and usually indistinct. Foretarsus of ♂ more or less black, segments I and II shorter and slenderer than in *D. palmaris*, length (measured in centre) in type I 15, II 8, width I 7.5, II 6.5.

Length ♂ 4.7 to 5.0 mm., width 2.9 to 3.1 mm.; ♀ 5.0 to 5.3 mm., width 3.0 to 3.1 mm.

Mandated New Guinea: Rawlinson Mts., a series received from Messrs. Staudinger and Bang-Haas.
